

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

GENERAL FUNSTON CAPTURES AGUINALDO

His Bold and Daring Plan for Taking the Insurgent Leader Succeeds—Several Members of His Staff Taken—Handed Over to Gen. MacArthur—Lunches With the General's Officers and Talks Freely—An Insurgent Major Was Killed.

After Luncheon He Was Taken to the Andra Street Jail—He is in Good Health—News in Washington—Official Circles Intensely Gratiplied—President is Very Much Pleased—Too Early to Decide the Question of His Disposition—Significance of the Natives' Assisting in Capture Deemed to be Great—For Present the Distinguished Rebel Will be Held as a Prisoner of War—Secretary Long Says He Should be Spanked With a Shingle—Iola, Kansas, Funston's Home Town, Goes Wild With Joy and Excitement, Business Being Practically Suspended.

Manila, March 28.—Gen. Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, island of Luzon, has proved completely successful. Aguinaldo was captured there on March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Barry, with Gen. Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

NEWS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

Washington, March 28.—The press reports of the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston were confirmed today by Gen. MacArthur at Manila, in the following cablegram to Adj.-Gen. Corbin:

"Gen. Funston has just returned from expedition to Palanan, province of Isabela, where he captured Aguinaldo, who is now in my possession at Malacanang. Particulars later."

Malacanang is Gen. MacArthur's headquarters and residence in Manila.

Secy. Root informed a representative of the Associated Press this morning that he can make no statement yet as to the disposition of Aguinaldo. He supposed that he will be treated as other prominent insurgents who have been captured.

When asked if Funston would be rewarded by promotion, for his daring work, the secretary said that question had not yet been considered.

Admiral Meyer at Manila has cabled the navy department as follows:

"Cavite, March 28. Bureau Navigation. Washington—Vicksburg sailed 5th with Gen. Funston and eighty-three Macabebes aboard on expedition to capture Aguinaldo. Returned today. Aguinaldo and three staff officers captured and delivered to custody of Gen. MacArthur. REMEY."

AGUINALDO BROUGHT ASHORE.

Manila, March 28.—Aguinaldo, who was captured by Gen. Funston and brought to Manila on the U. S. gunboat Vicksburg, was brought ashore at 11 p. m. today, and taken before Gen. MacArthur at the Malacanang palace. He talked freely, but seemed polite concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the officers of Gen. MacArthur's staff, and was then escorted to the Andra street jail. Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the event. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 28.—The news of Gen. Aguinaldo's capture by Gen. Funston was received everywhere in official circles with intense gratification, but, perhaps, nowhere did it create more excitement than at the White House. The staff official news to reach the executive mansion was Gen. MacArthur's dispatch announcing the capture which came about midnight last night. This morning the President also saw Admiral Meyer's cablegram and the press dispatches.

The President naturally is very much gratified that the chief mover in the insurrection has at last been taken. It is thought that the capture of Aguinaldo was done more than all the other prizes combined to keep the rebellion in the Philippines alive and every effort was directed to compass his capture. It is a remarkable resourcefulness of Gen. Funston that long before he made the capture he was selected by the authorities as the officer who might succeed.

It was the intention of Gen. Funston some time ago to return to the Philippines and by direction of the department he was detained in the Philippines in the hope that just such an opportunity as did arise should give the President a test of his prowess. Both the President and war department were fully informed of the trip laid to capture the insurgent leader and the result of the expedition has been anxiously awaited for several days.

GENERAL QUESTION RAISED.

Several interesting and, indeed, vital questions are raised by Aguinaldo's capture. It is hoped it will, in some way, be necessary to enlist the full strength of the army provided for in the question of the disposition to be made of the insurgent chief. But it is too early yet for the authorities to decide these questions. There also is much speculation as to the reward which Gen. Funston may receive for his work. It is considered not improbable that his reward will be a commission in the regular establishment.

CABINET LAUDS FUNSTON.

In cabinet circles Gen. Funston was referred to in laudatory terms and the probable effect it will have on the disposition of hostilities in the Philippines is being generally discussed.

Secy. Long expressed the prevailing sentiment. He naturally was much gratified at the official confirmation of Aguinaldo's capture and of the assistance that the navy had been able to render Gen. Funston in facilitating his exploit. The capture itself was of much importance, he said, but he suggested that the moral effect probably would count quite as much as the brilliancy of the exploit. He considered it one of the most significant features of the affair that the natives themselves had been instrumental in bringing about the capture. They had made up a considerable part of Funston's force, and their willingness to go into the heart of Aguinaldo's stronghold indicated that in their own minds they felt that there was no longer any real danger to be apprehended from Aguinaldo's strength. That such a sentiment had obtained hold among the Filipinos was, in the judgment of Secy. Long, a significant evidence that the insurrection had lost its vitality among the people themselves. To this sentiment was now added the loss of the ostensible head of the insurrectionary movement, which would doubtless exert far reaching influence upon the native mind. The secretary said he presumed that Aguinaldo would be held as a prisoner of war.

SHOULD BE SPANKED.

"What will be done to him?" Mr. Long was asked. "It is a little early to say," responded the secretary, and then after a pause he added smilingly, "I should say that he should be spanked with a shingle."

It was suggested to the secretary that, as a prisoner of war, who has rebelled against the authority of the United States, it might be incumbent upon military procedure, to deal with Aguinaldo by those rigorous steps usual in war. But Mr. Long shook his head and remarked that that was hardly the way we were in the habit of doing things. He was more inclined to his first view that the noted prisoner should be "well spanked."

It is in the opinion of the secretary to be accorded Aguinaldo seems to be the one most generally accepted among officials, and while the suggestion of spanking is in a figurative sense there is no suggestion in any quarter that the will meet with that rigorous punishment at times administered to the archhead of an insurrection.

IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Particularly in the war department did the capture of Aguinaldo cause discussion among the officials. As to the disposition to be made of the famous prisoner some of the army officers expressed the opinion that it would prove troublesome. Secy. Root said he remembered the capture of Jefferson Davis, also the arrest of William M. Tweed, both of which embarrassed the authorities. The secretary desired further advice from Gen. MacArthur before discussing the matter in great detail. He will say little or nothing about the disposition of Aguinaldo further than that he would probably be treated the same as other high officers of the insurgents who have been taken by the Americans in the prosecution of the war.

Army officers who have been in the Philippines were most interested in the news, and some of them discussed the military judicial features of the case. It was pointed out that Aguinaldo would be held as a prisoner of war until the close of the war. Another phase of the question relating to the proclamations and orders of Aguinaldo tending to secure the assassination and massacre of Americans, Europeans and friendly Filipinos without regard to their activity in the prosecution of the war on the insurgents, was discussed. It was said that in case these proclamations and orders could be proved, Aguinaldo would be subject to a trial by a military commission for violation of the rules of war and he would not be entitled to the ordinary conduct of war.

A study of the latest atlas of the Philippine archipelago just issued by the coast survey shows that the province of Isabela is in the extreme northern portion of the island of Luzon. Palanan is a town on the eastern coast of Isabela province, situated on a river somewhat inland which flows into the Gulf of Palanan.

Between the coast and the Rio Grande, which flows northward through northern Luzon, is the Sierra Madre mountains, a coast range, which is almost impassable. The Palanan and coast towns where Aguinaldo has been hiding could only be reached by the sea.

IN GEN FUNSTON'S HOME.

Iola, Kansas, March 28.—Business in Iola, the home of Gen. Funston, was practically suspended today, while the citizens gave vent to the enthusiasm they felt over the Kansas soldier's feat. Flags were unfurled and business men left their stores to carry the news to their homes. If each citizen were a brother of Gen. Funston they could not have displayed greater joy. The local paper will say:

"There is not anybody like Fred Funston. He is from Kansas, God bless him, and when he is told a thing cannot be done, he goes and does it."

Gen. Funston's parents live on a farm five miles from Iola. The news was taken to them by an Associated Press man.

In the little farm house of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Funston, parents of Gen.



GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON, "THE LITTLE MAN FROM KANSAS."

Funston, there is joy and pride that are too deep for words. Five miles from Iola, where the capture of Aguinaldo was reported, the news of the capture of Aguinaldo was brought to them by the Associated Press representative. Mr. Funston was across the field husking corn when told the news. He leaped against the wagon and exclaimed in his deep roar: "Well, that is certainly gratifying."

As the details of the early dispatches were read to Mr. Funston, who was without glasses, he drank in every word, his face beaming with satisfaction. He then said: "It certainly adds a crowning glory to his career. I was afraid when he started out that he might be the dupe of the treacherous natives. At first I doubted the truth of the story, but the more I thought of it the more credence I gave it. This is the first time I ever saw his mother worry."

"Oh, it is the biggest thing of the century, so far," Mr. Funston exclaimed as he thought the matter over. "I don't know what Fred will do. He wrote that he expected to come home next summer but might go back as a civilian of course. Now the government may give him something that would change his mind. I don't want to say anything about that."

She was nervously excited over the news, her face beaming and her eyes dancing. She was too nervous to sit still or read the papers but looked long at the headlines telling of the capture and the pleasure of her son. Her eyes grew dim and she said: "I never lost faith in Fred's lucky star before, but I had a feeling that time that he was risking life and everything on a high stake and that the end would be disastrous. I was afraid that those scouts would turn traitors to him instead of remaining faithful to Aguinaldo."

Tonight with a band and a delegation of several hundred enthusiastic rooters, a trip from Iola will be made to the Funston home and a justification held.

AGUINALDO INTERVIEWED.

Paris, March 28.—A representative of the Associated Press today communicated to Aguinaldo, the Filipino agent, the news of the capture of Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo who occupies a nicely furnished apartment in a house in a central Paris street, apparently surrounded by every comfort, laughed and said: "I do not believe I have received anything by cable and until I receive confirmatory advice I shall continue to ignore the news."

Asked if the announcement were true, what effect he thought it would have on the insurrection, Aguinaldo replied emphatically: "None, except the loss of a true patriot and a clever general. The feeling of the Filipino people and their determination to fight out the struggle for independence will remain unshakable."

"I received a cablegram only yesterday which convinced me that the Philippine leaders were not modified by their persistent attitude regarding the continuance of war. Whatever disaffections may have taken place in favor of the Americans the Philippine people as a whole are resolved to accept nothing short of independence."

When Aguinaldo was asked what effect the capture of Aguinaldo would have on the campaign, he said a council of the leading Filipinos would simply meet and elect another military chief to prosecute the war, adding that even if Aguinaldo and his general staff were all captured many able generals remain.

Aguinaldo was asked who was likely to be chosen to succeed Aguinaldo and he said he thought Gen. Alejandro might be selected, as he was a clever military leader.

BRYAN ON CAPTURE.

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—W. J. Bryan gave expression to the following today in discussing the capture of Aguinaldo: "The report of the capture of Aguinaldo is apparently verified. While no one can predict with certainty the effect of his capture, it is possible it may put an end to the war for the present, but the objection to imperialism is not removed by the surrender of those who have been opposing it in the Philippines. Imperialism is wrong because it changes every theory of government. We cannot administer an empire in the orient and maintain a republic in America."

DEWEY IS DELIGHTED.

New York, March 28.—Admiral Dewey was at the Albemarle hotel today and was interviewed as to the probable effect of the capture of Aguinaldo. He said: "I am delighted to hear this news. Of course we had the warning a few days ago that it might occur, but it

looked like a very risky undertaking, and if Funston had lost his life every one would have said, 'I told you so.' It appears to be a very creditable piece of work on the part of Funston, and in keeping with previous exploits. It was, in fact, a case of fighting the devil with fire. If a large force had gone against Aguinaldo he would not have been found, but this was a kind of strategy of their own thought and appears to have succeeded perfectly.

"Aguinaldo is a most amiable little fellow. He does not have the education with which he has been credited and he was not really the brains of the insurrection. Mabini was really the brains



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of the Filipino rebellion and Aguinaldo did not give him credit for the abilities that he has shown, but he is certainly not a man of very great ability. One thing I wonder about, is that the dispatches today from Manila describe him as 'talking freely.' When I first saw him he was notably reticent and a good deal of his strength came from the fact that he did not talk much. The people believed he was invulnerable, however, and that no harm could be done to him. There was a story current in fact that a dozen men had stood up and fired at him as a test. I suppose there were no bullets in the guns. That story went everywhere. The people are intensely superstitious and they believed that no harm could befall him. It will take some time now for the news of his capture to become circulated, and the first report will be doubted, but when they are convinced of it I believe that organized resistance will collapse. Of course there will be sporadic efforts for a long time to come, but I do not believe that there will be anything serious."

"What do you think ought to be done with Aguinaldo?"

"Well, it seems to me as good a thing that could be done for the present would be to send him to Guam. It is the same climate as the Philippines and there will be no hardship in the change, and there would be no chance to pose."

SENATOR TELLER TALKS.

Denver, Colo., March 28.—United States Senator Henry M. Teller was inclined to doubt the Washington dispatches giving the official confirmation of the report. He then said: "The capture of Aguinaldo is important. It is valuable to eliminate him from further operations in the Philippines, but I am sorry to say that his capture will not close the war by any means. I am of the opinion that there will be difficulties there because of the general sympathy of the people, according to Gen. MacArthur's statement, with the insurgents. Gen. MacArthur has said that the people are united against us, and I am afraid that is true."

THE PLACE OF CAPTURE.

Manila, March 28.—The province of Isabela, where the capture of Aguinaldo occurred, is on the island of Luzon, about 100 miles northeast of

Manila, and about seventy-five miles north of Baler, on the eastern coast, which place was made memorable by the capture of Lieut. Glimore and his party from the gunboat Yorktown in April, 1899.

Isabela province is wild and mountainous, especially along the coast where the high range known as the Grand Cordillera Oriente extends for a hundred miles or more from north to south, the highest points of the range being but a few miles from the shore. Rugged trails, in some places being but a foot or two in width, across the mountains, frequently crossed by rushing streams, and where these overflow their banks, the trails are waist deep in mud.

It was to this uninviting district that Gen. Funston and his small band went a short time ago. It was a part of the island that had never before been visited by American troops.

FUNSTON'S SCHEME.

Gen. Funston's plans, as outlined in a dispatch from Manila to the Associated Press a few days ago, were to make the trip over the Isabela mountains to Aguinaldo's hiding place, accompanied by Surgeon Maj. Harris, Capt. Newton of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Lieut. Adams of the Twenty-second Infantry, Lieut. Mitchell of the Fortieth Infantry, six veteran scouts and a company of native soldiers, all picked men. They were to be landed by the gunboat Vicksburg on a remote beach north of Baler, and were to proceed overland, guided by a former officer of Aguinaldo, who had been traced to Funston the Filipino leader's abode.

To deceive the enemy it was arranged that Aguinaldo's representative, who had given the information to the Americans should lead the native scouts, they to assume the character of insurgents still loyal to the rebel cause. They were to make it appear that they had captured Gen. Funston and other American officers of high rank and were taking them into the camp of the insurgent chief to be delivered as prisoners of war.

A DARING PLAN.

There was to come the daring part of the plan. The pretended prisoners were to throw aside their assumed character and metamorphose themselves from prisoners to captors; seize Aguinaldo, beat down any opposition that might show itself and hold the prisoners, no matter how great the peril or how great the forces of the enemy.

To carry out the program required a long march into the interior and never ceasing caution to guard against

THE "LITTLE MAN" FROM KANSAS.

His Capture of the Famous Rebel Chief Makes Him One of the "Biggest" Men in the Country.

General Funston's cleverly conceived and admirably executed plan to capture Aguinaldo, the most artful dodger of modern times, recalls the fact that the "Little man from Kansas" spent a day and a half in Salt Lake City less than a year ago. He was accompanied by his charming wife, and while here they were the special guests of United States Marshal Glen Miller, whose college chum and bosom friend the little hero is.

"General Funston may be a little man, but his capture of the commander-in-chief, and the president of the Filipino government, makes him the biggest man of the land forces that this war has produced," was an expression that was frequently voiced during the day—if not in exact words, certainly in sentiment. Said one enthusiastic admirer: "It means more than that; it means that he will be a competitor of Vice President Roosevelt, for political honors at the hands of the Republican party, as a presidential possibility three years hence."

Of course, this was all exuberant speculation. But it all goes to show that Funston is a "big little man," and that he will be heard from in the future. In the few hours that he remained in Salt Lake City, and met her people, some of his characteristics were displayed, the principal among which were his dash, dare-devil, get-there spirit. For instance, a friend asked: "Fred, do you expect to remain in the army after the war is over?" "Oh, hell, no!" came the answer like a flash.

"Why not?" "Because I am a man of peace; when there is no fighting to do I will be out of it. When I enlisted I enlisted to fight and when fighting quits I quit." As he thus delivered himself, his black eyes, looking out from the well-poised head, which surmounts a head that never tipped the scales at a hundred pounds, snapped a corroborating flash that left no doubt as to the sincerity of the statement.

THE TWENTIETH KANSAS.

When the war broke out with Spain, Funston was a plain ordinary citizen, and was given a commission in the volunteer regiment, which later came to fame as the "Twentieth Kansas," arriving at the Presidio, the Pacific coast gathering point of the United States forces, preparatory to the Philippine voyage, the Kansas boys were looked upon as the rag-tag and bob-tail of the army and were spoken of with jest and jeer and designated as "raw" appearances. But rigid discipline, unbounded energy and patriotic endeavor soon made a difference. When the Kansas boys got into the field of battle they gave a good account of themselves—an account that sent their name girdling around the globe with a thrill of delight.

CLOSE TO UTAH.

The relations between the Utah batteries under Majors Young and Grant and the Kansas boys were of the closest character. Gen. Funston, in speaking of that relationship while on his way to the Philippines, said: "The Utah boys did a great deal for Uncle Sam while in the Philippines. They were fighters from the word go. It was a positive pleasure to be associated with them. They often gave our regiment great assistance and we felt much safer fighting under them than we did under the regulars. There

was a story current in fact that a dozen men had stood up and fired at him as a test. I suppose there were no bullets in the guns. That story went everywhere. The people are intensely superstitious and they believed that no harm could befall him. It will take some time now for the news of his capture to become circulated, and the first report will be doubted, but when they are convinced of it I believe that organized resistance will collapse. Of course there will be sporadic efforts for a long time to come, but I do not believe that there will be anything serious."

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FUNSTON'S MARRIAGE.

At the beginning of the war Funston was a single man but soon met his fate, matrimonially, when he reached California. He received an invitation to attend a fraternal ball at Berkeley. It was there he met a handsome and accomplished young woman in the person of Miss Adah Blankart. It was a case of love and loom from the beginning and Funston knew it. It will be seen that he made the most of his opportunity; for inside of three days he had proposed (this interesting ceremony took place while Funston was on his way to the Philippines) and the lady in a boat from Oakland to San Francisco and was married. It may be said that this was an exhibition of haste but in this instance the important matter had to be attended to hastily, or probably not at all, and Funston always does things in a hurry. It will be understood why he lost no time in pressing his suit on this occasion.

When in this city last summer Mrs. Funston said: "I know we were in a hurry about it. But it was the only thing to do under the circumstances, and I am so glad that I married Fred then. Had we waited until after he became famous, people would have said that I married him simply because he was famous, all of which would have been untrue. This is the way of the world, you know, and that is why I am glad."

It was the intention of the general to take his bride with him last season, but just before sailing he discovered that he would be assigned to a field of operations remote from Manila and would probably not see her any oftener than if she remained at home. She therefore stayed behind with her people in Oakland.

FUNSTON A POOR MAN.

Funston is a poor man and knows what it is to make his own way in the world. When he was home on a brief furlough last year he received some flattering offers to resign his position in the army and take the field as a war correspondent. The most notable offer was that which came from the New York World which would have given him \$10,000 a year and expenses. Major Bond offered him a similar sum for fifty lectures. Concerning the matter he said:

"God knows I need the money but enough, but as long as there is fighting to do I must be in the thick of it."

MEANS BIG PROMOTION.

At present Funston holds the rank of Brigadier General in the volunteer army. His friends were of the opinion that he would have been named to this position in the regular army two weeks ago when President McKinley named a number of brigadier generals, and were disappointed when he was not. For some reason the President saw fit to withhold his appointment. It seems quite certain that one of these will go to Funston in view of recent developments.

COMING TO UTAH.

United States Marshal Miller said today that General Funston was coming to Utah to go with him and other friends on a hunting expedition to the Yellowstone Park and contiguous country. They were fighters from the word go. It was a positive pleasure to be associated with them. They often gave our regiment great assistance and we felt much safer fighting under them than we did under the regulars. There

NEBRASKA ELECTS U. S. SENATORS

Banker J. H. Millard and Gov. C. H. Dietrich Chosen—Story of the Breaking of the Famous Deadlock.

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—This morning the Republican caucus nominated J. H. Millard of Omaha for the long term and Gov. Charles H. Dietrich for the short term for the United States senators from Nebraska.

When the caucus adjourned last night the deadlock was apparently as firm as ever. On assembling this morning the anti-Thompson men began running Crouse up, but he could not reach the figures which promised any solution of the difficulty. It became noted about that Thompson had decided to withdraw and this was soon confirmed by the announcement direct from Thompson himself. He suggested Gov. Dietrich as the nominee for the short term.

The action of Thompson was followed immediately by Mr. Rosewater, who suggested either George W. Lyninger or J. H. Millard, both of Omaha, as the most available men for the long term senatorship. McKeljohn and Currie immediately afterwards announced their withdrawal.

The caucus took up with the suggestions of the two candidates and it was the work of only a few minutes to nominate Dietrich for the short term as successor to Senator Hayward.

There was little difficulty about the withdrawal of Crouse. The sentiment, however, soon decided him and the caucus then made the nomination of Millard and Dietrich unanimous.

MILLARD AND DIETRICH.

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—J. H. Millard and C. H. Dietrich who were nominated by the Republican caucus this morning were elected by the joint session at noon. Each receiving 70 votes, the entire strength of the Republican members of the legislature.

The ballots were taken on two of the candidates. On the first ballot Gov. Dietrich received 67 votes and his nomination was made unanimous. Crouse received 33 votes and Millard 29. The

second ballot was but half finished, several changes to Millard having been made among them, being Senator Currie, himself a candidate, when Senator Crouse, a member of the caucus withdrew in favor of Millard and the nomination was made unanimous.

D. E. Thompson's withdrawal was forced by the knowledge that if he held out a break from him would occur in a joint session of the legislature today. The long-term candidates, Rosewater and McKeljohn, refused to yield in his favor and he could not be nominated with the support of each alone.

BOTH SENATORS ARE BANKERS

Omaha, Neb., March 28.—Joseph H. Millard and Charles H. Dietrich, who were today elected United States senators from Nebraska, are both bankers and neither had been prominent in politics until within the last half year.

Joseph H. Millard was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1836, and came to Nebraska at the age of 28 years, since which time he has been a resident of Omaha. He was the founder of the Omaha National bank, of which institution he is still the president. He was for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad but has not been connected with the road under the new organization. He has never held an office of any kind before and says he has not been inside the state capital for twelve years. He will leave for Lincoln this afternoon.

Charles H. Dietrich, who was elected for the short term, is governor of the State of Nebraska and president of the German National bank. He was born in Austria, in 1853, and came to this State in 1887. Prior to his nomination for governor on the Republican ticket last year he had never been in politics. He has been a prominent and respected citizen and one of the best known bankers of the State.

Governor Dietrich's election to the United States Senate will raise Lieut. Gov. Savage to the office of governor, which the former will vacate on his qualification as senator.